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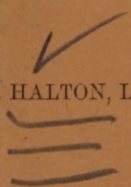
GASTROTOMY.

LARGE ABDOMINAL-UTERINE TUMOR,

EXTIRPATED BY

JOHN O'REILLY, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

REPORTED BY RICHARD J. HALTON, L.R.C.S.I.



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LARGE ABDOMINAL TUMOR

REPORTED BY

JOHN O'BRIEN, M.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Case I., the subject of the present report, was a married woman about 55 years old, the mother of several children. Seven years ago she finally had had the appearance of that tumor making itself or no inconvenience, but as time passed it increased in size and finally filled up the whole front of the abdomen, distending the parietes as in photographs. Subsequently while the pain became unbearable and finally the vomiting then began to give way altogether. There was a good deal of emaciation, and the lower extremities showed considerable edema. On examination, the tumor was found to be fairly hard, but the parietes were movable slightly over it. There was no evidence of metastasis, but it was supposed that it was great elasticity before the operation, that it contained a large amount of cysts. As the patient was extremely debilitated, O'Brien determined to give her the chance the operation afforded, and he accordingly was secured to the general opinion of the profession, but by his theory of the physical origin of the tumor, from glands and the effect of tumor tissue, he calculated on being able to prevent recurrence which is to often fatal after these operations. With this intention, therefore, he prepared the patient and the night before the operation gave her four drags of laudanum to keep her bowels quiet and evacuated during the operation. She was well and in the morning, just before the operation, but when was ill. She was cheerful, perfectly sane, and very helpful as to the results. On the first of July at 12 o'clock a.m. abdominal pain

GASTROTOMY.

LARGE ABDOMINAL-UTERINE TUMOR,

EXTIRPATED BY

JOHN O'REILLY, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

[Reported by RICHARD J. HALTON, L.R.C.S.I.]

MRS. L., the subject of the present report, was a married woman about 55 years old, the mother of several children. Seven years ago the tumor first made its appearance, at that time causing little or no inconvenience; but as time passed it increased in size, and finally filled up the whole front of the abdomen, distending the parts so as to produce great deformity, while the pain became considerable, and latterly the constitution began to give way altogether. There was a good deal of emaciation, and the lower extremities showed considerable œdema. On examination, the tumor was found to be firmly fixed, but the parietes were movable slightly upon it. There was no evidence of fluctuation, but it was supposed, from its great elasticity before the operation, that it contained a number of cysts. As the patient was evidently sinking, Dr. O'Reilly determined to give her the chance the operation affords, a middling one, according to the general opinion of the profession; but by his theory of the physiological action of the organic nervous glands, and the effect of opium thereon, he calculated on being able to prevent *peritonitis*, which is so often fatal after these operations. With this intention, therefore, he prepared the patient, and the night before the operation gave her forty drops of laudanum to keep her bowels quiet and *contracted* during the operation. She slept well, and in the morning, just before the operation, her pulse was 144. She was cheerful, perfectly easy, and very hopeful as to the result. On the first of July, at 12½ o'clock P.M., chloroform being

administered by Mr. James O'Dowd, Dr. O'Reilly, in presence of Drs. Nelson, T. G. Thomas, and myself, commenced the operation. The first incision was carried from the umbilicus to the pubes, and the integuments, muscles, and peritoneum, being divided, the tumor was brought into view, and Dr. O'Reilly made an attempt to introduce a trocar, but without success: he tried in another spot with the like result. Indeed, from its feel, it was evidently solid; so he prolonged the incision almost to the ensiform cartilage, and now the parietes, contracted at each side, left the tumor exposed. It hid the *viscera* altogether, and when it came to be lifted out it was found to be attached to the uterus, or rather the uterus was attached to it behind, and the fallopian tubes embraced it on either side. The lateral ligaments were closely attached to it; in fact they formed an all but complete investment, for they stretched out on it apparently as the tumor increased. There was a great deal of difficulty in finding the exact attachments of the tumor, but the principal ones appeared to be from the third to the fourth lumbar *vertebra*, and then extending along the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the right side—how far down in the pelvis may be imagined when I mention the fact that I tied a vessel low down in the recto-uterine space: the attachments were partly torn through with the hand, partly cut. The principal vessel entered the tumor opposite the third lumbar vertebra, and was of considerable size; there were about six smaller ones: each was tied as it was divided; nevertheless, hæmorrhage from the numerous oozing-points was considerable. When the tumor was removed, the abdominal cavity (the lower part of it) was sponged out several times to remove the blood. The edges of the wound were brought together first by a deep metallic suture, twisted, embracing the soft parts external to the peritoneum; and by a common interrupted suture securing the integuments, sticking-plaster being applied in the intervals between the sutures; and finally a towel folded flat, a pad of tow, and a many-tailed bandage, completed the dressing, the two last tails of the bandage being brought down under the thighs, up in front of the groin, and fastened there to guard against any slipping; and then the patient being thoroughly washed, and all traces of blood removed, was carried to bed. She got

immediately a draught containing two grains of opium, and after half an hour, that having produced no apparent effect, she got two grains more. She was ordered to take nothing but a small piece of ice, sucked occasionally, and to take two grains of opium every third hour, making in all eight grains between the hours of one P.M. and nine P.M. She slept about three hours after the last dose of the opium, and had no pain of any kind. The opium to be continued during the night every third hour.

It is worthy of remark that, during the operation, all rules laid down in books on the subject were entirely disregarded. The window was kept open, admitting a free draught. The intestines were allowed to come out, and they were never touched until the operation being over, when they were all lifted in again, Dr. Nelson well remarking that "the flannel usually employed to keep them in was as rough to the delicate covering of the intestines as a clothes-brush would be to the skin." Vomiting having occurred, the stomach was thrown forwards out of the abdominal cavity, as it were: its contractions and dilatations could be plainly observed. The liver was quite healthy. The tumor, which might be called fatty fibro-cellular, displayed on section two large lobes of fat, intersected with fibrous bands, large sinuses (venous), connected by cellular tissue; it presented very much the appearance of a cow's udder, and weighed over *thirty pounds*. After the patient was got into bed, she expressed herself as being quite easy. She had suffered no pain; pulse 100; voice pretty strong.

July 2d, five o'clock A.M.—Pulse 112, very nice and soft; had no pain, but she slept none, and has thrown up the draughts since last night. She got now the two grains of opium in two pills instead of the draught every third hour. The parts around the wound not covered with the dressing are soft and nice. She has taken nothing since the operation but a little ice sucked occasionally. Two o'clock P.M.—Pulse 104; had a little pain in right iliac region, which increased and also attacked the umbilical region. At 2½ o'clock, the pain increasing, she began to take the opium at shorter intervals, and between that hour and 8½ P.M. she took fourteen grains. The pain being now relieved, the usual doses were resumed.

July 3d, five o'clock A.M.—Passed a good night; pulse and tongue as before; to continue the opium. Having complained of acidity of the stomach, she was directed to take three parts of sweet milk mixed with one of lime-water, in half-ounce doses occasionally.

2 o'clock P.M.—Same report as morning. Continue treatment.

8½ o'clock P.M.—Suffered in the interim a great deal of severe spasmodic pain in the umbilical and right iliac regions, so that she took eighteen grains of opium at short intervals to afford relief, and that failing to do so, Dr. O'R. administered a four grain dose at once, upon which the pain ceased entirely, thus making *twenty-two* grains of opium between 2½ o'clock and 8½ o'clock. To go on with the opium every third hour during the night. It is to be remarked she drank in the course of the day a quart of the milk and lime-water, and sucked one orange.

July 4th, 5 o'clock A.M.—There was a *copious discharge* of urine during the night; she slept well, pulse 120, tongue moist but slightly furred; she has no pain, and expresses herself much better; her voice is stronger, and her face looks well.

2 o'clock P.M.—The same as morning; continue treatment.

8 o'clock P.M.—She eat a few teaspoonfuls of beef jelly to-day, and she still goes on with the opium; iced sweet milk mixed with lime-water as before.

July 5th.—Pulse and tongue as before. She took some coffee to-day, which caused slight flatulence, and she also *drank cream* of tartar and *lemonade* against *orders*, both of which were vomited almost immediately; with this exception she feels well; eat a little jelly. Take the opium every sixth hour.

July 6th.—Pulse 130; tongue moist, exhibiting a patch of dirty white fur with red intervals between; she took no opium since morning; she had a very slight pain in the right iliac region, but it was very trifling; she looks well, and is cheerful; has no pain about the wound; drank a pint of chicken-tea and eat a little jelly; the epigastrium was slightly swollen, as if the stomach was flatulent. Pulse and tongue both good to-day; the bowels were well moved, and there was a large quantity of flatus discharged; a great deal of urine passed; she feels a great deal better; directed to take two grains of opium if she be restless.

July 7th.—She took four grains of opium during the night. The dressings were removed to-day, as well as the pins and sutures; the whole wound was healed by the first intention, with the exception of the lower part where the ligatures came out; there is not the slightest pain on pressure over any part of the abdomen, which is soft and relaxed; she expresses a wish to get a beef-steak; she wants to know when she can get up and go home (she occupied a room at her sister's residence).

REMARKS BY DR. O'REILLY.

This case fully establishes the fact that the operation known as Ovariectomy may be had recourse to with every prospect of a successful issue in suitable cases; it also unquestionably demonstrates the efficacy of opium in preventing the occurrence of inflammation of the peritoneum after the operation of ovariectomy or gastrotomy. It is evident peritonitis would have set in on the second and third days after the operation had not the opium been freely and *promptly* administered. Further comment on this point is unnecessary, further than to observe PROVIDENCE has conferred *no* greater blessing on suffering humanity than opium when judiciously exhibited.

In performing the operation care should be taken not to stretch, lacerate, or injure the peritoneum by passing the pins or interrupted sutures through it. I must observe that the operators who employ the *clamp* cannot help *stretching* as well as *strangulating* the peritoneum. Sir A. Cooper, in a case where he tied the neck of the sac of a hernia, with a view to obliterate *it* and effect a radical cure of the hernia, was obliged to *untie* the ligature in consequence of the vomiting that ensued; it follows, therefore, that strangulation of any part of the peritoneum must be attended with bad consequences, as it induces mortification of the part implicated. Fine silk ligatures should be used in tying the vessels, and good care should be taken to *dissect* the peritoneum from the vessels before the ligatures are applied.

Dr. Robert Nelson follows these rules—their importance cannot be overrated in a physiological and practical point of view.

I will now state what happened soon after Dr. Nelson and I left the patient on the 7th July:—Mrs. L. being in the

habit of taking *large doses of cream of tartar* (about two ounces) "*to cure the dropsy*" by its purgative action on the bowels, sent for six cents' worth of cream of tartar, which she had dissolved in some cold water and drank off. Not relishing this cream of tartar, she sent for three cents' worth of cream of tartar to another store, dissolved it in some water, and drank it *almost* all off at a single draught. Towards evening the *bowels were violently* acted on by the medicine, producing *copious discharges*, which continued on tuesday night, leaving her *alarmingly prostrated* and *collapsed* on wednesday. The discharges continued from the bowels on wednesday, wednesday night, and almost up to 2½ o'clock P.M. on thursday (9th July), when she died. Opium, stimulants, and restoratives were freely had recourse to, without effect. The hypercatharsis could not be arrested, or the debility and exhaustion consequent thereon averted. It will be remarked Mrs. L., *although cautioned* not to take the cream of tartar, acted on her own responsibility, and caused the action of the bowels to take place by taking the cream of tartar, which I intended *should not* take place by administering the opium. She could not have taken a more *deadly* poison than cream of tartar under the circumstances in which she was placed. She took about three ounces of cream of tartar on tuesday evening, an extraordinary dose, when it is recollected *half* an ounce of cream of tartar will act as a *purgative*; an *ounce* as a *hydragogue*.

I believe *three* ounces of cream of tartar, unless rejected by the stomach, are sufficient to cause the death of a healthy person. I am satisfied Mrs. L. might have lived some years had she *obeyed* my orders, and not, in *violation* of her promise, taken the cream of tartar.

It will be recollected that the fact of the cream of tartar acting as a purgative, proved the *non-existence* of peritonitis.

I cannot conclude these remarks without acknowledging my indebtedness to Dr. R. Nelson, of this city, for his able assistance and advice. I followed the course which he had so successfully pursued as an ovariologist in San Francisco and this city.

P.S. *No* post-mortem examination could be obtained.

230 Washington Square South, N. Y.,
July 14, 1863.

D. Jones

12 W 35

City

